

The brief debate that preceded the vote on an urgent deficiency bill, carrying \$25,000,000 for National Guard pay, equipment and transportation, was framed in committee for presentation to the House to-morrow.

Railroad representatives were called into conference at the War Department to hasten the shipment of troops and supplies to the border. A definite plan was mapped out under which traffic experts of all lines will work with army quartermasters in routing trains. Cars with army supplies will have the right of way at all switching points.

Plans for military censorship over newspapers, magazines and other publications, as well as over lines of communication, were talked over. A resolution conferring broad powers in this regard upon the President was framed for submission to Congress.

In the Senate the National Guard draft resolution was passed with amendments which will necessitate its return to the House and possibly a conference before its final approval. Army officials await with impatience the authority to grant to consolidate incomplete units of the National Guard.

Indications tonight were that 10,000 men additional might reach the border this week. In two weeks, probably 50,000 could be transported south, and within three weeks the whole force summoned under President Wilson's call might be moved.

**PRESIDENT APPRECIATES ATTITUDE OF EMPLOYERS**

President Wilson expressed to callers today his appreciation of the country's attitude of business houses throughout the country that their employees would be permitted to serve with the National Guard without loss of salaries or positions. Several employers have sent such announcements direct to the White House. To one New York company, whose offer reached him today, he wrote:

"The patriotic response of the business men of America in the present unusual circumstances of the country is what I confidently expected it would be, and it affords me genuine pleasure to have this opportunity to express my admiration and gratification."

State Department estimates fix the number of Americans remaining in Mexico at approximately 1,000. All of those who decide to leave are expected to be en route north by the end of the week. Some have announced their intention of remaining, whatever happens, but this number grows less daily.

Consuls at Manzanillo and Frontera have started home. No consuls now remain in the interior. Some are lingering at ports where American war craft are keeping vigil for refugees.

At Vera Cruz, where more than 400 Americans from Mexico City have arrived in the last few days, the congestion has been relieved by the departure of a Ward liner, crowded above capacity. The transport Sumner, now at Tampico, has been ordered to Vera Cruz, and will be relieved by the liner Dixie. The number of Americans at Tampico has been reduced from nearly 2,000 to about 200.

In connection with the oil fields of the Tampico region, it is known that the attitude of the Carranza commander in charge at the fields themselves has been much more conservative than that of General Nafarrete at Tampico itself. State Department officials feel that this condition may serve to protect the wells somewhat in the event of war.

**NAVY-YARD EMPLOYEES TO BE GIVEN DISCHARGES**

Secretary Baker announced tonight that navy-yard employees who are members of the National Guard will be given honorable discharges in cases where their services are needed by the navy. Secretary Baker said the government had ample equipment for the task of taking the supplies from warehouses and packing, packing and shipping them had entailed some delay. This is being rapidly overcome, the secretary said.

Secretary Baker and General Scott, chief of staff today inspected the District of Columbia camp at Del Ray, Va., where the chief of the District guardsmen were being mustered into the Federal service. A Signal Corps of seventy-five men and twelve officers of the medical and quartermaster's departments mustered during the day.

A battalion of negro infantry will be mustered early to-morrow.

Major Charles Hine, formerly general manager of the Southern Pacific of Mexico, and now a resident of Virginia, came to Washington today and offered his services to the War Department. He is a graduate of West Point and saw service during the Spanish War.

The War Department had not received this afternoon the letter from Captain Lewis S. Morey, of the Tenth Cavalry, giving the first official American version of the fighting at Carrizal. It had been advised, however, that Morey was safe at one of General Pershing's camps, and a complete report on the affair was expected hourly. The published text of Captain Morey's letter was construed as indicating that the American force was to some extent responsible for the clash. Officials noted this fact, but said that an official account from Captain Morey would be the basis of judgment, rather than the hurried note written by a man who was expecting death and was suffering from wounds and thirst.

**ORDERS TO TRIANO IS THE REAL ISSUE**

It was pointed out, however, that Secretary Lansing's note did not found its demands upon a statement that the Mexicans precipitated the fight. Apparently the question has no direct connection with the course President Wilson is pursuing. The Mexican note saying General Carranza personally directed that General Trevino resist any movement of American troops in Mexico, except in retreat toward the border, is the real issue.

The Washington government constructs this action as a formal avowal of deliberately hostile action. It demands that if this is Carranza's purpose, he so state through regular diplomatic channels. Aside from the diplomatic impropriety of making a subordinate military officer a medium of communication, the State Department recalled numerous instances where the acts of military commanders have been later disavowed by the de facto government. It is known that many of Carranza's commanders are fully under his control.

President Wilson arranged last night for a possible joint session of the House and Senate later this week, which he may address after the Carranza reply is received. Chairman Stone, of the Senate Foreign Relations

## BORDER TROOPS READY TO SPRING INTO ACTION

In Neighborhood of 12,000 Men, in Splendid Fighting Trim, Compose Pershing's Army—Lines of Mexicans and Americans Parallel for 150 Miles.

EL PASO, TEX., June 26.—General Pershing's expeditionary force in Mexico is ready for action, if action is necessary.

Today, according to the best information here, his southernmost outpost is near El Valle, less than fifty miles from Colonia Dublan, the main base. It is believed that from El Valle a large and mobile force may be sent eastward in a strategic position toward the Mexican Central Railroad.

In the neighborhood of 12,000 men, in splendid fighting trim, compose General Pershing's army. Reports from the front indicate the highest morale among the men.

Equipment has been put in the best of condition. Horses and mules have been tested until only the fit and strong remain. Big motor trains loaded with the necessary supplies for an advance are lined up.

Every empty truck which remained at Columbus has been sent to the front to aid in the speedy transportation of the infantry.

With the lines of the Americans and Mexicans paralleling for at least 150 miles, the rash action of some subordinate commander, it is considered here, might at any time embroil the main commands, before the exchanges between Washington and Mexico City are considered.

**BORDER COMMANDERS**

**DOUBLE VIGILANCE**

Fear that events might be thus hastened prompted border commanders to double their vigilance to-day. At all points soldiers were ready to spring into action at a moment's notice. Troop dispositions were made with a view to meeting sudden and unexpected emergencies.

Five thousand national guardsmen are expected to come to El Paso, it was said to-day.

From Columbus it is reported that preparations are being made to care for 10,000 guardsmen.

Andres Garcia, the Mexican consul at El Paso to-day declared himself still optimistic that trouble would be averted.

"I do not see that there need be war, from my interpretation of President Wilson's note," he declared.

"These seventeen prisoners ought not to offer an obstacle."

Carranza troops in Northern Chihuahua are being concentrated hastily and in force along the line of the Mexican Central Railroad between Juarez and Chihuahua City, according to private dispatches received here to-day. These messages said that eight troop trains packed with soldiers to be distributed at points between Villa

Committee; Senator Lodge, ranking Republican member, and Chairman Flood, of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, conferred for more than an hour with the President, and after their call Senator Stone said: "We will never have peace down there until we use force enough to compel it."

**LARGE FORCES ON MARCH SOON ON WAY TO BORDER**

Large forces of militia, sworn in as United States regulars, will be on their way to the border within two days, army officers said to-day, and these will go on steadily in increasing numbers as the week progresses. By Friday or Saturday the United States will be in a much better position to strike, if it is decided this is the only course open to solve the dispute with Mexico.

The return to General Pershing's line of Captain Lewis Sydney Morey, commander of Troop K, which participated in the Carrizal fight, and his story of how the Mexicans started the firing there caused rejoicing in official circles. Captain Morey's report strengthened the American government's attitude that it has sought to avoid clashes with troops of the Mexican de facto government.

The presence of several high army officers at the War Department until long after midnight last night gave rise to some speculation, but it was said afterwards, however, that they had remained to study Captain Morey's report. These officers included General Scott, chief of staff; General Bliss, assistant chief of staff; Judge Advocate General Crowder and Lieutenant-Colonel Baker, assistant quartermaster-general.

**ENGLAND SOLIDLY IN FAVOR OF INTERVENTION BY U. S.**

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)

NEW YORK, June 26.—That public opinion in Great Britain is solidly in favor of intervention by the United States in Mexico was the statement today by Sir David Hardie, an officer in the Australian expeditionary army, on his arrival from England on the steamer Camperdown.

"The feeling in England is that the United States should walk into Mexico and clean up that mess once and for all," said Sir David. "It will be for the good both of Mexicans and foreign residents there."

**ARMED MEXICAN SHOT BY BORDER PATROL**

BROWNSVILLE, TEX., June 26.—One armed Mexican was shot and killed and another is believed to have been wounded by a detachment of the Third cavalry on patrol duty tonight near Brownsville, Texas, forty-one miles west of Brownsville.

The two Mexicans failed to halt when called upon to do so by the patrol. The wounded man escaped into Mexico.

**FORMER VILLA LEADERS JOIN CARRANZA FORCES**

EL PASO, TEX., June 26.—General Medina and Jose Usabel Robles, former leaders under "Pancho" Villa, arrived in Juarez with ten men tonight to reinforce the Carranza garrison.

General Bell has accepted this as proof positive of a general consolidation of the Villa and Carranzista forces throughout Northern Mexico.

General Medina is the Villa officer who arrested and subsequently ordered the execution of Patrick Keene, former and look-alike on the Hearst ranch near El Paso, some months ago. He is rated as one of the bitterest in-

Ahumada and Laguna left the state capital last night.

Military men assume from this movement that, in the event of hostilities with the United States, the Mexican plan contemplates the sparing of no effort to hold the railroad, the main artery of transportation from the border to the interior.

**PERSHING'S COMMAND**

**FIFTY MILES TO WEST**

While the Mexican troops are being aligned along the railroad, other reports indicated that General Pershing's expeditionary command, less than fifty miles to the west, has been drawn into a parallel line extending up the Santa Maria Valley from El Valle to Columbus, N. M. Large Mexican forces are being gathered at Villa Ahumada and at Montezuma, while, according to reports here, General Pershing has his largest forces at El Valle and Colonia Dublan.

Between the two lines, which are each 200 miles long, both American and Mexican cavalry scouting patrols are operating.

Apprehension was manifested in both El Paso and Juarez to-day that some of these patrols might clash and precipitate general hostilities. With reports that thousands of people in Northern Mexico are on the verge of starvation, and that the economic situation is becoming more acute, fears also expressed that some of the natives might attack an American motor supply train in the hope of obtaining food.

A refugee from Mexico City arrived at the border to-day said that at stations in Northern Durango men and women, who no longer had clothing to cover themselves, crowded about the train and cried for food. He said they fought over bits of orange peeling which a fellow-traveler threw from the coach.

These refugees brought to the border Mexican newspapers to show to what extent the anti-American feeling is growing. An editorial in La Reforma, a semi-official paper published in Saltillo, captioned "Blood," makes a violent attack upon the United States, its people and its policies, and continues:

"Above all, do not forget that at a time of national need, humanity is a crime and frightfulness is a virtue. 'Pull out eyes, snatch out hearts, tear open breasts, drink—if you can—the blood in the skulls of the invaders, from the cities of Yankee land."

"In defiance of liberty, be a Nero, be a Caligula—that is, to be a good patriot."

"Peace between Mexico and the United States will be closed in throes of terror and barbarism."

Individual enemies of the United States in Mexico.

**RECRUITING BEING RUSHED IN SOUTH CAROLINA**

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 26.—Mobilization of the National Guard of South Carolina called upon for border duty was completed to-day with the arrival at the State camp near here of a machine gun company. The troops consist of two infantry regiments and a troop of cavalry. Governor Manning, who yesterday issued a call for 1,000 volunteers, visited the camp again to-day. Recruiting is being rushed to bring all the companies to war strength.

**MAYOR LEADS ATTACK ON U. S. CONSULATE**

EAGLE PASS, TEX., June 26.—The United States consulate at Torreon, Mex., was demolished on June 18 by a mob of several thousand civilians led by the Mayor of the city and a Carranza army band, according to American refugees arriving here late to-day.

The mob rushed through the streets shouting, "Death to all the gringos!" and, upon reaching the consulate, destroyed the furniture and then wrecked the building. Afterward the mob congregated in the central plaza of the town, where a mass-meeting was held. The Mayor and other prominent Mexicans, it is said, addressed the meeting, inciting the populace against Americans and advising that all citizens of the United States be run out of the country.

Among the Americans arriving here with the story are H. G. Storen, J. J. Martin, J. A. Rogers, F. M. Howard, L. S. Spreckleneyer, E. A. Porter and his son, Willie Lee, W. H. Sturgeon and family, Mrs. Mary Love and her two children.

These refugees are en route to their homes in various parts of the United States.

## 23 AMERICANS KILLED IN BATTLE AT CARRIZAL

Pershing Gets Report From Major in Command of Succoring Column.

**TELLS OF MOREY'S SAFETY**

Note Found on Captain's Body Proves That He Refused Invitation of Gomez Into Town and Afterward Conferred With Him on Outside.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, MEXICO, June 25 (By wireless to Columbus, N. M., June 26).—Twenty-three American soldiers are known to have lost their lives on the battle field at Carrizal, according to a report to General Pershing from Major Jenkins, commanding the Eleventh Cavalry column ordered to scour the country in that vicinity for survivors.

The report told of the rescue in safety of Captain Lewis S. Morey, after he had made a daring stand in the face of heavy Mexican odds and heroic personal sacrifice in an effort to save the lives of his men. Major Jenkins said he had evidence that nine American troopers, in addition to those previously reported dead, had been killed.

A note found on the body of Captain Charles T. Boyd, the American commander, who lost his life in a charge on the Mexican machine gun trench proved that General Felix Gomez, the Mexican commander, invited him into the town of Carrizal, and that he had refused, and afterward conferred with Gomez outside the town.

Nether the notebook of Captain Boyd nor that of Captain Morey, both of which were recovered, showed any new light on the clash, according to the report.

After the first firing K troop, under Captain Morey's command, took refuge in a nearby adobe. Major Jenkins reported. Realizing that they were surrounded and outnumbered by Mexican troops, he ordered his men to leave the adobe and make their way to the house of an American named McCabe, living about nine miles from Carrizal.

Major Jenkins reported that he had found Captain Morey hidden in McCabe's house, and that his wounds were not dangerous. Upon the receipt of the dispatch, General Pershing said forty-three members of the command engaged had been accounted for, and that one other is known to be alive, but is lost in the desert. The remainder of the eighty-four men who made up the detachment are believed to have been killed or made prisoners.

Major Jenkins fixed the total number of men from the two troops at 100, and that the American line has returned to the American line as one officer and forty-three enlisted men. One other man is reported to be traveling north from Sabina.

The report came to the War Department in a dispatch from General Pershing transmitted by General Funston. It said:

"Message from Major Jenkins, dated this morning (June 26), from the San Luis ranch, reports Captain Morey and four troopers have arrived there. Jenkins scoured the country in the vicinity of the battle, and he reported with four troops of cavalry in line deployed as skirmishes with intervals and is positive none of our men left in that vicinity."

**MISSION BOTH PEACEFUL AND PERMISSIBLE**

It was both a peaceful and permissible mission in which the two troops of the Tenth Cavalry, commanded by Captain Boyd, were engaged upon when they fought Carranza troops at Carrizal last Wednesday, according to the view expressed to-day by officers with General Pershing's column.

It was peaceful, they declared, because all the United States troops campaigning had gone in expectation of co-operation by Carranza soldiers, and permissible because no limitation had been agreed upon by the two governments which would restrict patroling by the Americans.

When General Trevino's warning that he would fire upon American troops moving in any direction except north, reached the expeditionary force, they were moving north gradually, in expectation that Carranza's forces would occupy the territory evacuated and police it.

## NEGRO TROOPERS BURST INTO SONG IN BATTLE

Face Almost Certain Death at Carrizal With Smiles on Their Lips.

**CAPTAIN MOREY TELLS STORY**

Pays High Tribute to Valor Displayed by Captain Boyd and Describes the Heroic Death of Lieutenant Adair.

FIELD HEADQUARTERS, MEXICO, June 25 (By wireless to Columbus, N. M., June 26).—American negro troopers faced almost certain death at Carrizal with smiles on their lips, and they burst into song once or twice as they fought their grim fight against odds. This was the story told by Captain Lewis S. Morey, when he arrived at field headquarters to-day.

"For forty-five minutes the men fought, joking among themselves all the while, even though they realized we had been trapped and had little chance of getting out alive," he said. Captain Morey paid high tribute to the valor displayed by Captain Boyd in leading a handful of dismounted skirmishers through the machine fire, and into the ambush of the Mexicans, that it was not until their ammunition was exhausted that the troop was finally cut to pieces, and told of the heroic death of Lieutenant Henry R. Adair, of Portland, Ore., in an attempt to replenish it.

**LIEUTENANT ADAIR DIES WHILE FIGHTING**

Lieutenant Adair died fighting, his last words being "Go on, Sergeant," to a noncommissioned officer at his side, Captain Morey said. The two were on their way to the pack animals, carrying the ammunition, when they were intercepted by a detail of the Mexicans. Lieutenant Adair had already been wounded, and had lost his pistol in the previous fighting, but he had borrowed another and was fighting a hand-to-hand battle when he was killed. He fell unconscious and was caught by the Mexicans, who were filling the ditch which was deeply filled with water. The sergeant held Adair in his arms, his face above the water until he died, the wounded officer reviving only long enough to whisper orders to leave him and finish the mission.

**GUARDSMEN WILL FLOCK TO CAMP STUART TO-DAY**

(Continued from First Page.)

Arrangements have been made for temporary drainage during the intervening time. The permanent sewerage system will be completed in a few days.

Under the direction of City Electrician Trafford, 140 poles have been placed at the Fair Grounds to support lights which will be installed as part of the arrangements necessary for the reception of the troops. This work is practically complete. The lamps will be of the new incandescent variety, which are regarded as better than arcs for open-air lighting purposes.

**MAJOR BROWN SUPERINTENDS WORK OF SANITATION**

Major Israel Brown, with a force of ten laborers at his command, has been designated by Brigadier-General Cecil C. Vaughan, who is in active charge of the camp, to see that perfect sanitary conditions obtain throughout the period of mobilization.

The task of mustering the commands into the Federal service, conducted by Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Stark and Captain A. M. Shipp, of the United States Army, has been vigorously prosecuted since Saturday, and will continue until the entire force is placed under presidential authority. In Richmond that work is about completed. Other troops will be mustered in at the earliest possible moment.

Results of the Federal muster present a serious situation. The enlistment of the Grays' Battalion has been cut practically 50 per cent. That of the Signal Corps has been reduced from sixty-four to forty-two. The Blues were more successful, standing the test without losing more than 12 per cent of the men.

Army regulations prescribe that no military unit shall move from the mobilization camp to the front with less than peace strength.

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## MEXICAN FORCES MOVING BACK FROM THE BORDER

Taking Station at Strategic Points Well South of Boundary Line.

**COURSE PARALLELS RIO GRANDE**

Would Command Main Avenues of Advance Toward Important Railroad Junction Point and Toward Conchula Coal Mines.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., June 26.—News reaching army headquarters here to-day would seem to indicate that Mexican forces along the Rio Grande from Matamoros to Juarez either have withdrawn their main strength from the border or are preparing to do so. It also is indicated that these troops are taking station at strategic points along a line well south of the border where railroad junctions allow of the rapid handling of troops, or where the topography of the country would permit of a strong defense. Their new line, it is reported, parallels, in a way, the course of the Rio Grande, and would command the main lines of advance toward the strategic points of Monterrey and Saltillo, the Coahuila coal mines, which furnish the main fuel supply of Mexico and on which the movement of locomotives depends; Tule, the main railroad junction point between Monterrey and Saltillo, and Torreon, which probably will be the main base of the Mexican army, and Chihuahua City.

The Mexican garrisons at Matamoros, Nuevo Laredo and Juarez are said to be mere shells. But a negligible force is said to be stationed opposite Del Rio, and the strongest force along the border, that at Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, is reported preparing to evacuate at a moment's notice. The force at Piedras Negras is commanded by General Francisco Murguia, whom General Carranza is said to have had difficulty in controlling in times past.

General Funston's forces along the border are ready and waiting for any movement which the Mexican situation may make necessary. Unless some overt act of the de facto government should cause it, such a move will come only at the express direction of officials at Washington. Army officers here express the belief that even should negotiations with the Carranza government, as a result of the note dispatched by Secretary of State Lansing yesterday, be long continued, the feeling now prevalent among the Mexicans across the border would cause some act that must precipitate a clash.

The complete story of the Carrizal fight, partly told last night in the letter from Captain Morey, of the Tenth Cavalry, eagerly is awaited by General Funston. Captain Morey's message to his wife last night, in which he announced his safe arrival at the main American column, would indicate that his physical condition after his extraordinary escape from death or capture after he had been left at his own command to die from wounds and thirst by three of his men who had attempted to carry him away from the encounter in which the American forces were broken and scattered, was such that his report would not be long delayed.

Army officers are convinced that General Jacinto Trevino's statement that he would attack American troops approaching Ojocalientes and San Antonio, was not an empty threat, and are waiting anxiously for more news of the two squadrons of the Eleventh Cavalry, sent toward Carrizal. Some conjecture has been caused as to the identity of the American troops reported approaching those places, as there are five Ojocalientes in that part of Chihuahua, and San Antonio is also a common name for the villages there.

**CAPTAIN MOREY RESCUED BY SCOUTING PARTY**

Brief reports from General Pershing today contained the news that Captain Morey had been rescued by a scouting party detached from Major Jenkins's command. Major Jenkins reported that the two squadrons of the Eleventh were continuing their sweeping search for survivors of Troops C and K, of the Tenth Cavalry, and that at the time he filed his report, early on Sunday, no opposition by Mexican troops had been encountered. Nine of the men who were in the fight at Carrizal remained unmovement which the Mexican situation accounted for.

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